



MUSICAL VISITOR.

DEVOTED TO VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PLEASE CIRCULATE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PUBLISHED BY AN ASSOCIATION
OF GENTLEMEN.

*The Singers went before, and the players
on instruments followed after...Ps. lxxviii: 25.*

A SEMI-MONTHLY PERIODICAL
\$1, PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 16, 1841.

MUSICAL VISITOR.

The Boston Musical Visitor is issued by an association of responsible gentlemen, semi-monthly, in the royal octavo form, of eight closely-printed pages. It is devoted to vocal and instrumental music, and, for its high, moral, and religious character, has been recommended by many of the best periodicals, of every sect and party; and by men of eminence, in different states, for its complete adaptation to the growing state of music in this country. Musical information, local and foreign, literary, scientific, theoretical, and practical, for choirs, instruments, societies, and schools, with a variety of original music, is furnished through the columns of this work, principally by a number of individuals of distinguished reputation.

TERMS. To single subscribers, \$1 per annum. Fifty cents per annum to schools, choirs, musical societies, and all literary institutions, for a number not less than ten, sent to one address.

Ministers receive two copies for \$1.

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red, since we are now giving in every number, highly important articles on that subject from one of the best English writers. Other matters will be given, as time and circumstances permit. This is our plan; and if in any important particular we may deviate, we shall give due notice. The reader will now call to mind the statement made in No. 13, and we will proceed to report the

DOINGS OF THE NATIONAL MUSICAL CONVENTION, ASSEMBLED IN BOSTON, AUG. 19, 1841. The meeting convened at the Odeon, and was called to order by Col. Barr, who stated, that Dr. Pierce who had accepted the invitation to open the Convention, by an address, had been unexpectedly prevented from making the necessary preparations, which fact occurred at so late an hour, that a substitute had not been obtained. On vote of the Convention, Messrs Webb, Mason, Moore, Hood and Brown were nominated by the chair pro. tem. and chosen as a committee to nominate the officers of the Convention. In the absence of this committee, several individuals were appointed to take the names of the members. This matter was however passed into the hands of Messrs Dearborn and Root, who afterward prepared the catalogue.

The Committee soon returned a list of names, who were severally chosen as follows:

Rev. WORCESTER WILLEY, *President.*

Mr. F. I. Hsley, }
Mr. Aaron Leland, } *Vice Presidents.*

Mr. T. B. Hayward, }
Mr. H. W. Day, } *Secretaries.*

Col. Asa Barr, }
Mr. G. W. Lucas, }
Mr. Sumner Rust, } *Standing*
Mr. E. B. Dearborn, } *Committee.*
Mr. Thomas J. Gurney, }

The President remarked on taking the chair, that he should ask the indulgence and aid of the gentlemen in conducting the business of the Convention. He would endeavor to discharge his duty according to the best of his knowledge.

Col. Barr, wishing to withdraw from acting on the committee,—was excused, but afterwards consenting, the vote was reconsidered.

THE ANNUAL MUSICAL EXERCISES IN BOSTON—AUG. 1841.

It will entirely prevent confusion in the minds of our readers, if they will carefully remember a few things. The first is, that the doings of the convention and the lectures, class-meetings &c., which will be reported under the general heading (as above,) all occurred during the twelve days from Aug. 17, to Aug. 28 inclusive. The second, is the plan we shall adopt, in making a full and complete report of all the exercises. It is simply this:

The doings of the convention will be particularly fixed to the day and hour. In the detail, we shall be more or less minute, according to the space in the Visitor, which it may be thought proper to occupy with this subject.

Reports, Lectures, &c., will be given, under the same general head, but without specifying always the day and hour, but in the precise order in which they were delivered. The doings of the Convention will come first. The Lectures on harmony will be defer-

Mr. Dearborn then proposed to take the names of the Convention, print Catalogues and furnish them at four cents each. The price was objected to, but there being no one who would undertake the job for a less sum, his proposition was received.

Mr. Mason made in substance the same explanation offered by Col. Barr, in relation to Dr. Pierce, and moved that the Convention be opened by prayer. This motion was carried and the President accordingly opened the meeting. Mr. Drake of South Boston, was then requested by vote to call on the secretary of the last year's convention, and obtain the records for the present session.

On motion of Mr. Dearborn, it was voted, that a committee of five be chosen to draft resolutions. A vote being taken that the nomination should be from the chair. The President deferred announcing it until the next morning.

It was then voted that a committee of two be appointed to make out a catalogue of the names of members; and Messrs Dearborn and Moore were accordingly chosen. The latter on account of ill health was afterwards excused and Mr. Root was appointed to supply his place.

On motion of Mr. Lucas, it was then voted, to raise a committee of five to revise the By-Laws of the Convention. It was also voted that the nominations be from the body. Messrs Lucas, Whittemore, Warner, Barr and Hood were then chosen.

A communication from the Boston Academy of Music, kindly offering to the Convention any of the rooms of the Odeon for their use, during the session, was then read by the President, and accepted by vote.

Col. Barr then remarked that according to previous practice, he would move that a committee of three be appointed to secure if practicable, the services of some gentleman to deliver some occasional lectures. This was seconded by Mr. Hood; and in accordance with an other vote, Messrs Mason, Hayward and Webb, were nominated by the chair and chosen by the house.

Mr. Mason then reminded the members of the class of the Academy, that their names would not be found on the catalogue of the convention, unless handed in for that purpose:—The two, Convention and Class being distinct bodies.

Mr. Whittemore then proposed that this committee have a session to prepare business for the morrow.

The meeting was then by vote adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M. the next day.

Friday, August 20, 11 o'clock, A. M.

After the reading of the records, Col. Barr offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, 1, That, as teachers and lovers of sacred music, it is becoming in us at all times to acknowledge the Source from which all blessings flow; and that it is peculiarly becoming in us to look to Heaven at all times for guidance: therefore,

Resolved, 2, That the President of this Convention be requested to open each session of the Convention with prayer, or cause it to be done by some other one.

Mr. Moody thought it desirable to enquire into the state of the funds, and therefore offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Convention now hear the report of the Committee of Arrangements, relative to the publication of the proceedings of the last Convention, and to the funds placed in their hands for that purpose.

This resolution being seconded, it was then remarked by Mr. Mason, that the chairman of that committee was not present, but he believed that the expense did not exceed \$10.—Did not know exactly how much there was on hand.

Mr. Moody thought that the committee had not given a sufficiently seasonable and general notice of the present convention.

This matter being satisfactorily explained by Mr. Mason, it was voted on motion of Mr. Dearborn, to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Dearborn wished to bring the business of the catalogue to a close: Mr. Warner hoped that two days would be allowed to file in names: Mr. Lucas said that the by-laws provided four days.

On motion of Col. Barr, it was voted that this matter be deferred, and attended to as the first regular business of to-morrow.

The Standing Committee presented the following question for discussion:—

"Do Oratorios and Concerts of Sacred Music, as they are generally conducted, exert a salutary influence on the cause of church music?"

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society, "tendering to the Convention the gratuitous use of the Melodeon, and the Society's Library, whenever the Convention may wish to use the same;" and also inviting the members of the Convention to "attend the performance of the Oratorios of *Mount Sinai* and the *Messiah*."

After remarks by Messrs. Lucas, Mason, Dearborn, Warner and Hayward, it was voted on motion of Mr. Lucas, — That the vote of acceptance of the Academy's invitation, passed yesterday, be reconsidered.

Voted, That the communication from the Secretary of the Boston Academy of Music presented yesterday, and the communication from the Secretary of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society presented this day, be both referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

It was then voted to proceed to the discussion of the question.

Mr. Lucas having been appointed to open the debate, remarked that he would be as brief as possible, but in view of the very great importance of the question, he hoped that it would be carefully considered.

The question was, "Do oratorios, &c., as generally conducted." On these words the decision of the question would probably rest. In this world, there were various traits of character; all of which would come under two grand divisions; the one tending to the happiness, the other to the injury of the human family. In the service of both, music of a certain kind was made an engine to promote vice or virtue. This gave origin to two kinds of music; the one we called secular, and the other we called sacred.

The Christian church had adopted certain kinds of music, which by being applied to sacred purposes, were called sacred music. Sacred music also embraced all such music as was used in family devotions. No one was in doubt in relation to what was properly termed church music. And whatever had a tendency to prevent the influence on the moral feelings, and to destroy the emotions which sacred music was calculated to excite, was adverse to the music of the church, and properly came under the head of secular music. He had now endeavoured to state what was, and what was not, church music.

Having thus far premised, he was prepared to take the negative of the question, and say, that Oratorios, and Concerts of Sacred Music, AS GENERALLY CONDUCTED, had a pernicious influence on Church Music. Being acquainted in many parts of the United States, he could state from a knowledge of facts which had come within his own observation;—(places and names could be given, if necessary;) that the general

influence of Oratorios and Sacred Concerts, (falsely) so called, had produced an obvious indifference to church music,—in many cases, a perfect contempt for the subject. He could adduce the highest authority in testimony to the same effect. These Oratorios and Concerts, had a powerful tendency to destroy the devotional influence and respectability of Church Music.

He would now explain what the term Sacred Concerts meant in the general sense. It meant almost any thing in the shape of music. Music was oftentimes introduced into these Concerts, of a character perfectly disgusting:—Young people often made the inquiry, “why do you talk of the sacred character of church music.” It was a matter altogether inconsistent, to mix up songs, waltzes, Glees and anthems, and call such a medley, Sacred Music(!) It had produced most mischievous effects on the young and turned the influence of others against the cause. Concerts were sometimes given in the church by the leaders of choirs, for their benefit, when both sacred music was introduced and songs of a profane character. This was done to draw out the young people, and was often the cause of much disorderly clapping and stamping, in the house of God.

In connection with this view of the subject, there was a common practice, of inviting certain individuals to assist in the concert whose characters were either low from degrading habits, or exceptionable from the fact that they were connected with the theatre. It was things of this kind, which led a clergyman to say to him (Mr. Lucas) that “he found it difficult to get any of the christian people to sit in the seats.” The singing of such Concerts, when every thing of a Sacred kind was obliterated, and by persons of a doubtful character in connexion with others, disgusted the community. Choir singing, and the importance of cultivating Sacred music, if it must be aided in this way, had in many places come into very low repute. He was aware that some of the best music was devoted to profane purposes, and that the best singers might be found on the stage. But this influence was to be counteracted, by making the music of the church the best, and the performers there, both skillful and godly.

His ten minutes being announced as having expired, it was remarked by Mr. Whitmore, that, it was customary, if an individual was not called to order, to let him proceed.

Mr. Lucas proceeded to say, that in one instance a concert had proceeded but a short time, when it was formally announced by the officers of the church, that if the remaining exercises were similar in character, they must desist, and the audience would be dismissed. In another case a certain celebrated theatrical performer aided in the concert and the people returned home shocked at the improprieties committed in a house of worship. He had witnessed a concert of 200 performers, where the clapping and stamping was almost deafening and that in the house of God(!), and that too (so called) a sacred concert. In another instance, he knew of a Clergyman who took the precaution, to request that every thing of the kind should be avoided. Every one must see, that such concerts, had a pernicious influence on Church Music. And it should be remembered, that whatever, be the true meaning of the word Oratorio, these performances were as generally called Oratorios, as they were Concerts. Let Oratorios (properly called) be well performed and Sacred Concerts consistently conducted, and the effect would be such as every one would approve.*

* The remarks of this gentleman are certainly very important, and deserve much attention from the truly pious and moral portion of the community.

Slatersville, R. I., Sept. 29, 1841.

MR. EDITOR—SIR: In accordance with an invitation from the good people of this flourishing and beautiful place, I reached here from Troy on last Saturday. On last sabbath evening, the Rev. Mr. Taylor's church was crowded with the friends of sacred music, who very politely listened to my plain lecture on that interesting subject for nearly two hours.

I shall continue in this vicinity a few weeks, and then return to Troy.

Do not fail of sending me every Number of the Visitor.

My musical friends in New York city, on my way here, rather rallied me on our *good harmony* at our late musical convention.

Dr. Beman has promised me that he will be with us next year.

Your real friend in haste,

G. W. LUCAS.

The following Letter from Mr. Lucas will be interesting to many of our readers:—

BLACKSTONE, Oct. 7, 1841.

MY DEAR FRIEND DAY—Last evening I addressed a large audience on several musical topics in the Rev. Mr. Burdett's church in this pleasant and thriving village. Mr. Burdett has a new and beautiful church edifice, a large and intelligent congregation, and a strong desire to promote the cause of sacred song among his people. He is one of the most interesting clergymen I ever met with. There is in this vicinity a cluster of rich and beautiful factory villages, occupied by an intelligent and moral class of people. Their church edifices are generally new; their sabbath schools large and well attended; and their schools generally of an excellent character. These public blessings may be attributed to the public spirit, enterprise, and intelligence of their factory agents and ministers.

These clergymen invited me to address their congregations; send for me, and sit in the pulpit with me. We commence the exercises, on these occasions, with prayer, next we sing, and then I talk. My addresses are not written. I feel the inspiration of the moment too much for notes. They do when one has no ideas.

In these popular audiences the following topics usually form the subject of my remarks.

The meaning, or what is understood by the term music, in every tribe, nation, and tongue.

Its universality, as shown by moral, physical, and practical considerations.

Its perversion, and the consequent two general classes, sacred and secular.

The objects of sacred music in the family, the prayer meeting, and the great congregation.

Its happy influences, morally and healthfully, on the young in communities, in aid of devotional feeling, on the welfare and prosperity, both temporal and spiritual, of churches and congregations, on the hearts, tempers and affections of all.

The power of musical association and the principle of adaptation.

The neglect of church music by the young, middle-aged, church members, and especially ministers of the Gospel.

The duty of cultivating our musical powers and singing divine praise, according to the Bible, and the examples of some of the greatest and most pious men that ever lived.

And finally, the importance of juvenile musical instruction in classes, and all our common schools; its effects upon our choirs and public singing; and the manner in which church music should be conducted.

On these topics I usually discourse from an hour and a half to two hours, and I have never yet noticed any impatience among my hearers.

I generally give some specimens of singing, &c.

To-morrow evening, I shall address the people of Millville, about four miles from this place.

God grant you health, happiness, and prosperity, dear friend, in your useful calling, and through all your course of life.

In haste, &c.,

G. W. LUCAS.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

THE MOST FAVOURABLE TIME FOR CHOIRS.—During the summer months, some choirs adjourned their meetings until the evenings were longer. That time arrived some weeks since. It is now desirable that choristers look up the members and enjoin upon them a regular attendance on the meetings. The most suitable voices will be secured, until the choir, twenty to one hundred, is full. Let some evening be selected, and have it well understood that the meetings will always occur on the same evening of each week. It is quite an evil to change the time for any meeting. It begets an uncertainty in the minds of members, upon which it is easy to fabricate an excuse for non-attendance. The members of a choir should feel it to be a duty, to always be present at these rehearsals. They are severally under similar obligations to attend regularly these meetings, to that the Pastor is to prepare himself for his ministrations. It is useless to think of singing without practice, much less to lead in the devotional exercises of praise to the Most High, without suitable attention to the rehearsal of the hymns and music.

The object of rehearsal should be understood, not merely to pass away the time in singing the same old tunes again and again, but actually to improve in taste, style and ability, to perform music of different kinds, suited to all occasions. If societies are sufficiently alive to their own interests, they will not be backward in furnishing from time to time, such new books, as will give the choir an opportunity of keeping quite up with the improvements in other matters.

Where choirs have not existed, we recommend their immediate formation; not that they shall exclusively do the singing, but that some of the best singers be formed into a choir, regularly meet for practice, and lead the exercises of praise.

It is also to be hoped that much will be done to increase the interest in choir meetings. The chorister should, to the extent of his ability, instruct the choir, and endeavour to secure their punctual attendance, by fully preparing himself to make the meetings profitable. We hope, in all cases, whether the fault is on the part of the members or the leader, that it will be removed—that choir meetings the present season will be general in all the churches—that punctual attention will be given, and much pains taken—that a general effort will be made every where, to greatly raise the standard of church music—that should be in every respect the best music in the country.

ROBBERY of the meanest kind. Some mean individual has from time to time robbed the package of Visitors sent to Mr. T. B. Mason, Cincinnati. A line from him a few days since, stated that nearly every package was wanting from two to six copies. The guilt, we presume, lays at the door of some post-office clerk. Had there been but one or two packages deficient, we should have been inclined to think the fault our own. But such it cannot be, as the subscription stands very plainly written on our books. This

may explain the cause of failure in other cases. We hope that our subscribers will bear this in mind, and *not ALWAYS* charge the blame on us.

The theft is most mean, since any Postmaster can have a copy gratis, who will send a single additional subscriber. It is but one dollar at most, or 50cts when one is disposed to take a little pains. Should the like occur again, Mr. Mason will please inform us. There is one way, though it may cost us a little trouble, by which we can tell nearly to a certainty in what office this meanness is perpetrated.

SINGING SCHOOLS.—In our last number, we invited general attention to the importance of establishing singing schools, and briefly pointed out the means for operation. We now again urge the same subject, and hope that particular pains will be taken to establish large singing schools in all the different societies in the country. A number have commenced in this city, and others will soon be in progress. In cities and villages, nearly every church and society will be able to have a school for its own benefit.

In the country generally, we recommend the union of different societies. This is much better than for different parties, as sometimes called, to make at best feeble efforts, and establish a half dozen puny schools, instead of two or three, sufficiently patronized to employ a good teacher for one or two quarters.

Members of the society and church should, *they ought, it is their duty* to be interested in the thing, and make, and *continue* an effort, to render schools large, interesting and useful.

Nor is it any excuse, however true in fact, that singing schools are too often disorderly, and afford a means of amusement or folly, rather than an opportunity to cultivate good morals, and to acquire the elements of an heavenly art:—to learn foolish and exceptionable songs rather than to learn to sing the high praises of God, in his works of Nature and Redemption. If such be, or has been the case in any congregation, there is a double obligation on the part of the sober minded and professedly pious, to both aid in advancing the school, and in making it what it ought to be in manners and morals.

Nor is it an excuse to say that “I am no judge of music, and am unsuitable to take any responsibility in the general management of the school.” Any man of common sense, and of good moral principles, is able to judge in regard to what constitutes *good conduct* in a singing school, and in relation to the *sentiment* of what is sung. Upon these two things, rests the principal ground of complaint, and in regard to these, there is no trouble in deciding what is proper and what is improper. We now see *two* principal duties resting on the members of societies—the one, relates to the *getting up and sustaining singing schools by the supply of funds and the general attendance of all the young people.* The other, involves the *duty of watching the general management and the conduct of scholars.*

From the first, we infer, that it is the duty of such persons to give and to induce others to aid. In general, by personal efforts and council, to so assist in the financial affairs of the school, that the expenses shall be promptly paid. From the second, we infer that influential, moral and religious men, some two, three or more, *should visit the school* more or less frequently as the case demands, and *looking particularly after the sentiment of the music introduced*, should peremptorily disallow the singing of anything immoral or irreligious in its tendency. If the one duty is attended to, the other *must not be neglected.* Persons are more

generally willing to admit the one than the other. But any one, with half an eye, can see that the latter of the two is the more important. Which is the most desirable, to earn a thousand dollars or to take proper care of it when obtained?—to fit out a ship and put her to sea, or to wisely direct her course to the intended port, and to return with the exchange of a cargo well sold? The young people of a church or congregation, are not a thousand dollars. They are, indeed, more like a ship at sea, with a *priceless cargo*. The morals and education of the youth must be looked after. The responsibility should not be exclusively thrown on the teacher.

It is confidently hoped, that every one will not only admit the propriety of the position taken, but actually put in practice to a reasonable extent the duties pointed out.

We particularly commend to our readers the following article from the *Christian Mirror*. It is truly encouraging to find occasional articles of the kind in different religious papers.

THE STUDY OF SACRED MUSIC A PART OF EDUCATION. If the great end of education is to fit men for the service and enjoyment of God, then it is very clear that instruction in Sacred Music is a very important part of education.

A writer in the *Christian Spectator* for 1834 earnestly asked why the Science of Sacred Music had not a Professor in our Colleges as well as the sciences of Mathematics, Chemistry &c. In the Jewish Worship of God, regulated by Jehovah himself by the agency of David the great king of Israel, some of the most honorable men in the nation presided over the music of the temple, and taught the younger Levites the sacred art. In one respect the science of music rises high above most others that are taught in our colleges by the most distinguished professors—it is a science that will be cultivated in heaven.—Saints and angels will be forever improving in their songs of glory in heaven, and their songs will grow more sweet and more spirited, forever; and music will have a power and glory, of which we can now have no conception. And is not an art which we are to use in heaven to be cultivated on earth?

If it is reasonable to expend much on a course of education for this world alone; how much more reasonable is it to expend much on a course of education for eternity. The low estimation in which the science of sacred music has been held shows that very defective views have been formed of the true nature and the high destiny of man.

But a beginning is made in teaching music as a part of education. The experiment has been made in cities, where it was most practicable; and, after a long time, the example will be followed over the country. It will not be followed however unless such persons as read the *Mirror* think of it, and talk of it. If they are parents, they must desire the introduction of music into the common schools which their children attend. If they are teachers of the young, they must inform themselves on the subject of introducing music into the schools they instruct. All Christians must endeavor to learn something of music as a science; that they may sing themselves or know how to esteem this science and to encourage the study of it.

The least I can say about the secular influence of the study of Sacred Music as a science is that study properly pursued, will do more for the general improvement and happiness of the people than one half of all the studies of the school, the academy, and the college.

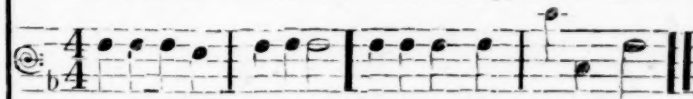
F.

LUTHER'S OPINION OF MUSIC. "Whoever despises music," says Martin Luther, "I am displeased with him. Next to theology, I give a place to music; for thereby all anger is forgotten, the devil is driven away and melancholy and many tribulations and evil thoughts are expelled."

TO MY LITTLE FRIEND, G. R. S.



Glad-some-hearted cheerful lad, Ever merry, never sad.

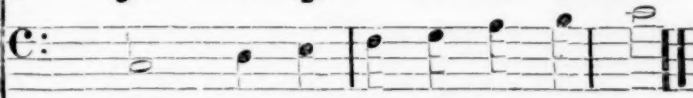


2 O'er life's pathway bounding bright, Rapture in thine eye of light,
3 Glad at morning mid thy play, Evening finds thy heart still gay.
4 Rosy smiles, as soft as sweet, On thy lip serenely meet;
5 Dimple on thy placid brow, Never marked with care or woe.—
6 Ever may each virtue dwell, Youth and manhood's worth to tell.
7 Stores of knowledge gather rare, In thy youthful mind with care:
8 May no clouds obscure the dawn, Of thy lovely sunny morn—
9 Naught but pleasures strew thy way, Sweetest blessings crown thy day.
LOUISA.

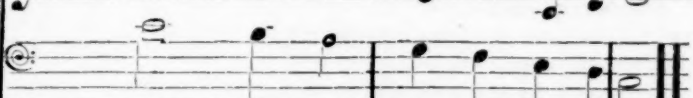
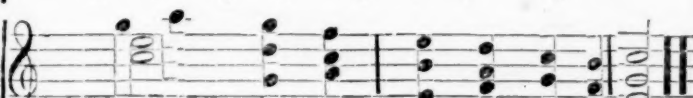
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION.

HARMONY:—CONTINUED.

SCALE ACCOMPANIED BY CHORDS OF THE SIXTH.



5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6

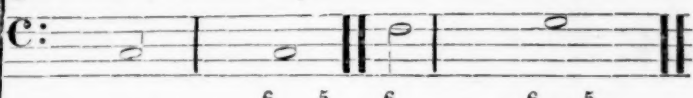
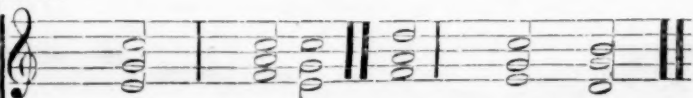


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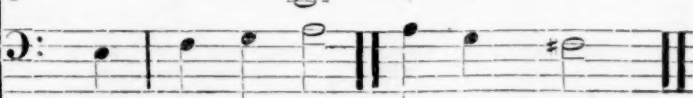
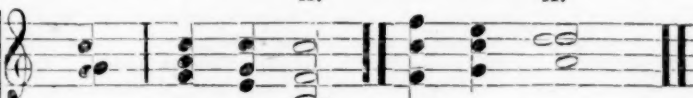
In quick movements, such successions are best accompanied by the intervals of the sixth and third only, leaving out the fourth part.

CHORD OF THE SIXTH AND FOURTH.

In modern music the chord of the sixth and fourth occurs but seldom, and then only in the tonic or dominant of the key. It is usually succeeded by the common chord on the same bass note; though sometimes the bass, instead of remaining stationary, remains either *diatonically* or *chromatically* to some other chord, as at A.



6 5 6 6 5
4 3 4 3
A. A.



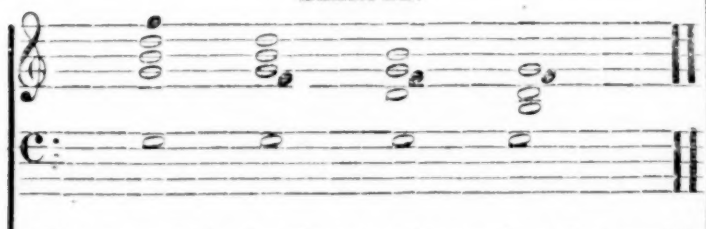
6 6 6 6 6 6
4 4 4 4 4 4

The sixth may occasionally be doubled, as also the fourth; though in practice, the latter interval is generally treated as dissonant.

CHORD OF THE SEVENTH AND INVERSIONS.

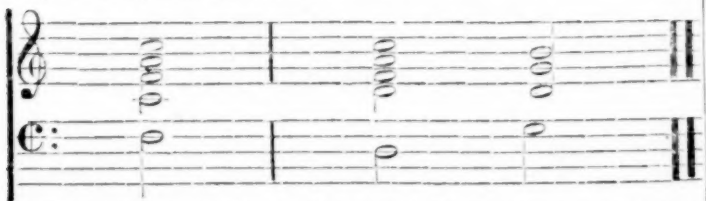
A chord of the seventh is a dissonant combination of sounds, formed by adding the interval of a seventh to a common chord. In this state it consists of a bass note, together with its third, fifth, seventh, and octave.

EXAMPLE.



The seventh is the dissonant interval, and as such it always requires to be *resolved*; that is, it must be made to descend one degree, to a consonant note in the following chord. In many cases, too this interval also requires to have been *prepared*, that is, to have appeared as a consonant interval in the preceding chord. The preparation, percussion, and resolution of the note which forms the interval of the seventh, must always take place in the same part. The chord of the seventh is indicated in harmony by the figures $\begin{smallmatrix} 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 5 & 5 & 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ or 7.

The following is an example of the seventh prepared, struck, and resolved.



Here the note C. is the seventh, or dissonant interval; it is prepared by entering as a fifth into the previous chord, and resolved by descending one degree to the note B. in the following chord.

EDUCATION AND THE PRESS.

EDUCATION. From a catalogue of Townsend Female Seminary, we condense the following. The Institution is situated in Townsend, West Village, Mass., on the stage route from Boston and Lowell, to Keene, N. H. The Seminary building is large and convenient;—is furnished with a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, a reading room and a collection of minerals and fossils. Pupils with suitable attainments, enter the Seminary at any age. None received for less than half a quarter. **TERMS**, three in a year; Summer, Fall, and Winter. **TUITION**, \$1 per quarter, including vocal music. \$1 50 additional for each of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Hebrew; same for drawing and painting. **Writing**, \$1 **INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC**,—\$5 for 12 lessons, \$8 for 24, and use of piano. **BOARD**, \$1 50. Only in the Winter term, 25 cents added. **ANNUAL EXAMINATION**, last week in July. **THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION**, embraces first, preparatory studies. The pupils are then divided into lower, middle, and senior classes, and a course of studies designed for each is required, except in particular cases. **THE BOARD OF INSTRUCTION** is full, having at their head, Miss Ruth Robinson, the *Principal*. The Institution is principally under the direction of the Baptists, but is patronized by all denominations.

We are obliged for catalogues from all Institutions, and shall generally make it a rule, to render such aid as we may be able by a short notice.

SMITHFIELD SEMINARY, Smithfield, R. I. is a Free-will Baptist Institution lately established, and at present apparently in a flourishing condition. At this Seminary students of both sexes are admitted, and are under the charge of an able Principal, Hosea Quimby, A. M. with an associate and ten assistants. The catalogue contains a very pretty cut of the Seminary buildings, walks, &c. Males, 21, females, 23,—total, 44. *The Course of Instruction* is very complete in mathematics, English, natural, moral and intellectual science, together with Rhetorical Exercises. Instruction is given in the French, Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, also in vocal and in-

strumental music. There is a primary department connected with the Institution:—\$21 per quarter, for board and tuition. Manual labor for the students of both sexes is afforded. *Tuition*, from \$4 to \$7. Painting, drawing, and music are charged extra. Board at the "cold water" tables, \$1 12 1-2, at the other, \$1 00. Some young ladies take care of their own rooms and reduce their expenses 12 1-2 cents per week. Room and furniture, \$1 75, to \$2 per quarter.

A **CONCERT** was given on the 11th of August, (Commencement evening) in the chapel of the Western Reserve College, by the Handel Society and orchestra connected with the institution. The performance consisted of songs, overtures, solos, duets and choruses of a character such as to require considerable skill in the performance.

HALL'S New American Preceptor for the Piano.—We most cheerfully recommend this work to teachers and learners. It is probably the best one of the kind to be had in this country. It is much more full and complete than Hutton's, and needs only to be known to receive an extensive sale. In addition to the contents of other books of the kind, this contains a fine Musical Dictionary, and a printed list of airs, marches, variations, duets and songs, so that the pupil or inexperienced teacher will be at no pains in suiting himself.

ANTHEM FOR THANKSGIVING, by B. Wyman, 12 pp. —Our readers have been favoured with compositions from his pen. This anthem will soon come in place. Printed by Arthur Shirley, Portland, Me.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL SINGING BOOK—Published not long since by Ebenezer Hyde, is quite a pretty book, but cannot be highly recommended, because it contains no excellencies. The introduction of old tunes, dismembered of one of the parts, have left them standing like a table on three legs. They are such as are found in most of our singing books. A few new tunes are added. While this may be called a good little book, it is also true that a much better one might be proposed.

The District School Journal is a new paper just commenced at Albany, N. Y. Its name sufficiently explains the object to which it is devoted. Its appearance is very neat and its contents valuable. If the publishers are able to make succeeding numbers appear as well, we presume that it will be well patronized. It is published monthly, in the double octavo form, at 50cts per single copy. 8 copies \$3.

AN ORATORIO was given by the Claremont Sacred Music Society, at Trinity Chapel, Aug. 18, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P.M.,—S. L. Bingham, conductor; J. Long, organist.

PART I.—From the Oratorio of David, by Newkom.

PART II.—From Handel's Oratorios of the Messiah and Israel in Egypt; also the Judgement hymn, by M. Luther. This may with propriety be called a sacred concert. The selections from the oratorios, we should think, discover good judgement and taste.

SINGING SCHOOL. A School for thorough instruction in the Elementary Principles of Music, will commence, in the vestry of the Park Street Church, **TO-MORROW EVENING**, October 6th, at 7 1-2 o'clock, to be continued on Mondays and Wednesdays 21 evenings. The School will be under the instruction of A. N. JOHNSON and G. F. ROOT. Tickets and further information may be obtained at the rooms of Messrs JOHNSON & ROOT, under Park Street Church. Terms—Gentlemen 2,00 Ladies 150. Oct 5.

The new work *Carmina Sacra* or *Boston Collection*, will be introduced.

NOTICE.

MR. COLBURN will commence his Singing Schools in Brighton and Milton next week. The new publication *Carmina Sacra* or *Boston Collection* will be used.—Oct. 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS. Ogden Hoffman, Esq. U. S. District attorney of this district, has received from the Post Office Department a quantity of newspapers filled with writing. He is directed to proceed against the individual aggressors according to the Post Office laws. Frauds to an enormous extent are practised in this way. Many individuals who send journals westward are accustomed to fill their margins with details of domestic affairs. A paper of this sort fell in our way once, which contained a protestation of love and all its nameless endearments in full. All this on the margin of a newspaper!—*N. Y. Sun.*

Very true. This is doubtless oftentimes the case, nor will any one deny that it is a violation of moral and civil laws. But it is not a little strange that an editor of a common newspaper, who it would seem must be in favor of general intelligence, should not take occasion from the circumstances, to expose the cruelty and oppression of the law which, imposing so heavy a postage on letters, completely obstructs the channels of private correspondence. Laws in this country similar to the penny postage regulations in England, would be a great blessing to a land of schools and equal rights. The education of a large portion of the common classes in Great Britain, is so very deficient that the desirableness of such a law there, is far less important than in this country, where the children of the poorest parents, have nearly the same schooling as those of the more wealthy.

The simple fact that individuals do break through the restraints of the Post Office laws, which are among the most arbitrary of the land, clearly shows what would be the result of a reduction of postage. This is a land of enterprise and knowledge. The Yankee spirit prevails. The sons and daughters of the North go to the South and West. Those of the South come to the North. It is a very common custom for gentlemen to send their children to the North to receive their education. The custom of the American people and the genius of the government is such, that every man, almost, has friends residing in different States, from whom he would gladly hear. But, forty letters received from a distance of 500 miles, which is now travelled in a few hours in our steamboats and on the rail roads, and which thereby, makes the inhabitants of South Carolina quite near neighbors, to those in Massachusetts, would cost \$10!

Such a monstrous tax would be wholly insupportable. And yet forty letters per annum would allow not more than three or four letters to a man in Georgia, from each State from which the postage would be 25 cents. The Post Office laws in this respect are a grovelling system of oppression and taxation, on the intellectual capital of the country without allowing the means of income. This tramelling of the mind is a great evil. If the reduction of postage would reduce the revenue, let a heavier tax be laid on the articles of luxury. Let the means of general intelligence be within the reach of all, and let those who prefer inferior pleasures, pay more dearly for them.

Introduce a cent system in the United States, and the stream of public and private information would flow to every part of the land.

In England, since the reduction of postage to a penny for a letter to any part of the United Empire, the increase of business has made the revenue nearly as great as before. Such, there can be no doubt, would be the case in this country, were a similar regulation made in the Post Office Department. The thing commends itself to every man's understanding. If therefore Editors generally would suitably agitate the sub-

ject, the bolts bars, and restrictions to a source of general intelligence would be soon removed.

The following lines, by Rev. Carlos Wilcox, will find a response in at least one bosom, among the circle of our friends, at the present time.

"When from the burial to his home return'd
The broken hearted Orville, and beheld
Around all still, all desolate within—
A feeling of his utter loneliness
Rush'd on his soul with an overwhelming power.
Entering his door ungreeted—and unmet—
Missing her face, that always brightened quick
At his approach—her voice that sweeter grew,
On the first seat presented, down at once,
As if all strength were in a moment gone,
He sunk, dissolved in a flood of tears.
When, at his table, in her wonted seat.
He first beheld another—when he saw
The last, unfinish'd, labors of her hand—
Her needle, pen and pencil—at his wish
Untouched, remaining just as left by her;
And when he cast an eye upon her plants
Perennial, and her aromatic shrubs,
In her neat vases, left unwatered long,
Dropping untimely leaves, and blighting buds,
His rising grief no efforts could suppress.
If in his house, through its disordered rooms
He wandered—or thro' alleys weedy grown
In his neglected garden—or along
The sylvan walks of her accustom'd choice;
At every step some object call'd to mind
Her worth, or her affection—and thus kept
Opening afresh the wound within his breast."

THE LIVES OF BIRDS. Eagles attain a great age. One is said to have died at Vienna, aged 104. Tacitus states the age of the eagle at 500 years—but the moderns consider a century a great age for this monarch of the air.

	Years.		Years.
Hawks average	30 to 40	Starling	10 to 12
Blackbirds	10 to 12	Goose	100
Thrush	8 to 10	Ravens, Crows, and Parrots, sometimes exceed	100
Nightingale	16	Peacock	20
Redbreast	10 to 12	Common fowl	10
Wren	2 to 3	Pheasant and Partridge	20
Skylark	10 to 30	Pigeon	20
Chaffinch	20 to 24	Heron	60
Goldfinch	10 to 16	Crane	24
Linnet	14 to 23	Swan	100
Pelican	40 to 50		

TEACHERS NEWS DEPARTMENT. *A Musical Convention in the Far West.* A correspondent from Springfield, Ill. Sept. 11, writes as follows: "We are to have a county musical convention on the 15th inst. and the taste for vocal music seems to be on the rapid increase in the Far West. Mr. — Professor of Music in — Academy in this state, is now teaching a large school in this city, and with the best success. Wishing the cause may advance, I remain yours, &c."

[] We will bear the loss. Please continue your efforts.]

S. C. There is, in some parts of South Carolina considerable interest in the subject of Music. In Charleston, several individuals have assumed responsibilities in the diffusion of musical knowledge, which indicates a warm interest in the cause.

Messrs. Hoff and Tucker of that city, will hereafter receive subscriptions and act as agents for the Musical Visitor. They have a large book establishment, and will be able also to attend to all orders in their line.

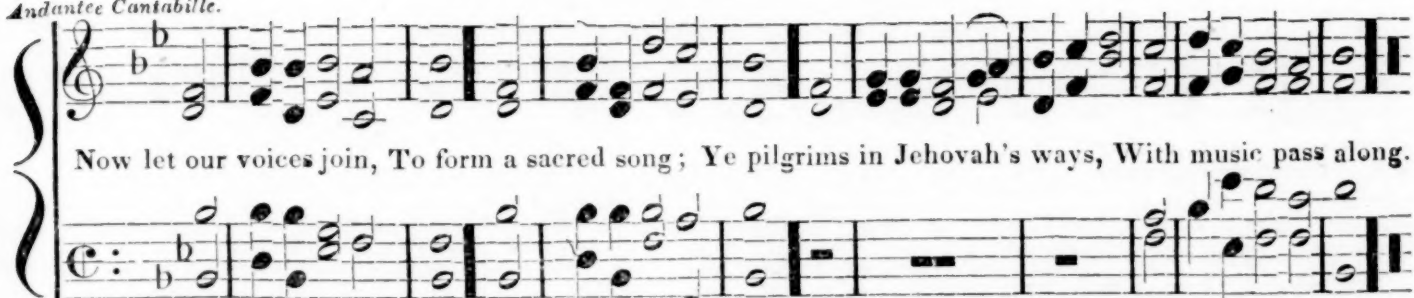
WE HAVE ON HAND one or two articles highly interesting and useful, from an aged and respectable minister in Vermont. Their publication has been deferred in consequence of unavoidable circumstances.

The Reports of the Musical Exercises we hope that our readers will carefully read. They will be found to contain some of the most important matter.

MUSIC, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
Executed at short notice, at the Musical Visitor Office,
No. 8, Court Square, Boston.

WORSHIP. S. M. DUET.

A. RUGG.

Andante Cantabile.



Now let our voices join, To form a sacred song; Ye pilgrims in Jehovah's ways, With music pass along.

The flowers of paradise, In rich profusion spring; The sun of glory gilds the path, And dear companions sing.

DIRGE, TO A YOUNG GIRL.

Slow and Solemn.

W. A. R.



Underneath the sod low lying, Dark and drear; Sleepeth one who left in dying, Sorrow here;

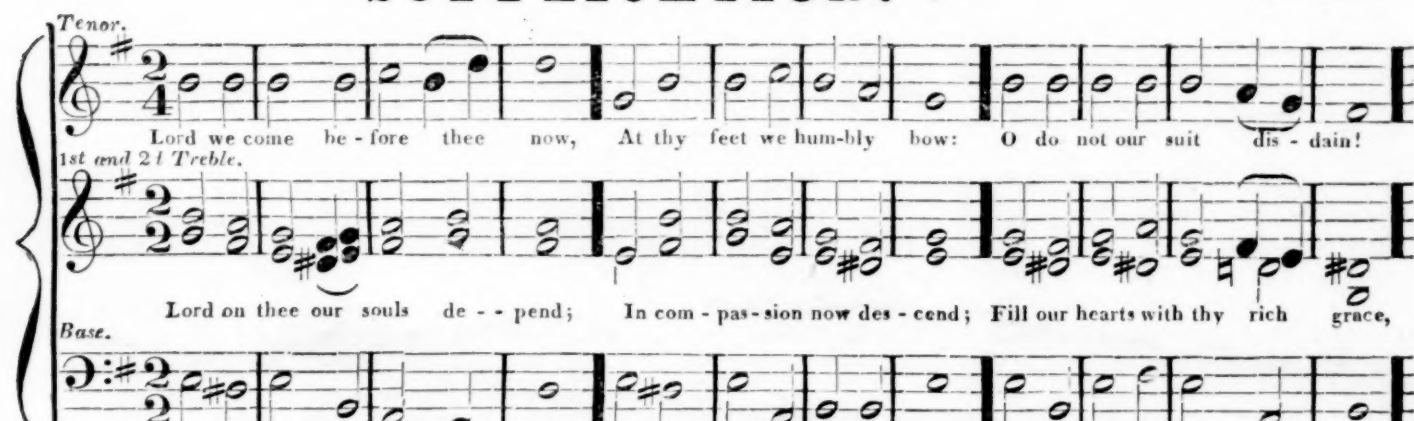
Yes they're ever bruding o'er her, Eyes that weep; Forms that to the cold grave bore her, Vigils keep.

When the summer moon is shining,
Soft and fair.
Friends she loved in tears are twining
Chaplets there.

Rest in peace thou gentle spirit,
Throned above;
Souls like thine with God inherit,
Life and love.

SUPPLICATION. 7's.

G. H.



Tenor.
Lord we come be-fore thee now, At thy feet we hum-bly bow: O do not our suit dis-dain!

1st and 2d Treble.
Lord on thee our souls de-pend; In com-pas-sion now des-cend; Fill our hearts with thy rich grace,

Base.

Shall we seek thee, Lord, in vain?

Tune our lips to sing thy praise.

SELF-MADE MEN.—Akenside, the author of the Pleasures of Imagination, was a butcher until twenty-one, and first took to study from being confined to his room by a wound produced by the fall of a cleaver. Marshall Ney was the son of a cooper; Roger Sherman, Allen Cunningham, and Gifford, were shoemakers in early life; Sir William Hershell was a fifer boy; Franklin was a printer's devil; Ferguson, the astronomer, a shepherd until 12 years of age; Ben Johnson was a brick-layer, and James Monroe the son of a brick-layer; Gen. Knox was the son of a book-binder; Gen. Green a blacksmith, and Gen. Morgan a wagoner; Burns was a ploughman; Hogg was a shepherd; Bloomfield a farmer's boy; Frazer, a stone-cutter, and Crabb and Keats, apothecaries. Sir Wm. Blackstone was the son of a silk mercer, and a posthumous child.